




· 论著 ·

孕晚期血清尿酸及血清尿酸 / 肌酐水平
与不良妊娠结局的相关性分析赵茹¹ , 韩晨², 黄泽宇², 王茜², 胡君³, 葛智娟², 毕艳² , 沈山梅^{1, 2*} 

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【摘要】 背景 孕期血清尿酸代谢紊乱与不良妊娠结局相关, 但目前分析并比较血清尿酸及血清尿酸 / 肌酐水平在孕期不良妊娠结局中的相关性研究较少。**目的** 分析孕妇孕晚期血清尿酸及血清尿酸 / 肌酐水平与不良妊娠结局的相关性。**方法** 根据是否发生不良妊娠结局, 按照 1:1 的比例收集 2015—2022 年于南京大学附属鼓楼医院常规产检及生产的单胎活产孕妇资料。最终共纳入孕妇 743 例, 其中正常组 344 例, 不良结局组 399 例。分别以四分位数将血清尿酸及血清尿酸 / 肌酐分为三个水平: Q1 (血清尿酸 $\leq 257 \mu\text{mol/L}$)、Q2 (血清尿酸 $257\sim 359 \mu\text{mol/L}$)、Q3 (血清尿酸 $\geq 359 \mu\text{mol/L}$) 和 q1 (血清尿酸 / 肌酐 ≤ 5.88)、q2 (血清尿酸 / 肌酐 $5.88\sim 7.94$)、q3 (血清尿酸 / 肌酐 ≥ 7.94)。根据孕妇中位年龄, 将孕妇分为年龄 <30 岁组 (341 例) 及年龄 ≥ 30 岁组 (402 例)。根据既往孕产次情况, 将孕妇分为初产妇组 (539 例) 及经产妇组 (194 例)。采用多因素 Logistic 回归分析血清尿酸及血清尿酸 / 肌酐水平与不良妊娠结局的相关性。**结果** 不良结局组孕妇年龄、BMI、血清尿酸、血清尿酸 / 肌酐、三酰甘油高于正常组 ($P<0.05$)。血清尿酸、血清尿酸 / 肌酐对不良妊娠结局影响的多因素 Logistic 回归分析校正混杂因素后结果显示, 与 Q1 水平血清尿酸相比, Q3 水平时子痫前期 ($AOR=4.41$, $95\%CI=2.16\sim 8.99$)、宫内生长受限 ($AOR=3.59$, $95\%CI=1.08\sim 11.96$) 的发生风险增加 ($P<0.05$); 与 q1 水平血清尿酸 / 肌酐相比, q2、q3 水平时子痫前期 ($AOR=2.33$, $95\%CI=1.13\sim 4.79$; $AOR=3.56$, $95\%CI=1.68\sim 7.56$) 的发生风险增加, q3 水平时早产 ($AOR=2.76$, $95\%CI=1.33\sim 5.71$)、宫内生长受限 ($AOR=5.15$, $95\%CI=1.39\sim 19.14$) 的发生风险增加, 而 q3 水平时巨大儿 ($AOR=0.43$, $95\%CI=0.19\sim 0.98$)、大于胎龄儿 ($AOR=0.38$, $95\%CI=0.15\sim 0.96$) 的发生风险降低 ($P<0.05$)。血清尿酸、血清尿酸 / 肌酐在不同年龄组对子痫前期、早产的影响结果显示, 与 Q1 水平血清尿酸相比, Q3 水平在两个年龄组中子痫前期的发生风险均增加 ($P<0.05$); 与 q1 水平血清尿酸 / 肌酐相比, q2、q3 水平在年龄 ≥ 30 岁孕妇中子痫前期的发生风险增加 ($P<0.05$)。血清尿酸、血清尿酸 / 肌酐在不同孕产次组对子痫前期、早产的影响结果显示, 与 Q1 水平血清尿酸相比, Q3 水平在初产妇中子痫前期的发生风险增加 ($P<0.05$); 与 q1 水平血清尿酸 / 肌酐相比, q2、q3 水平在初产妇中子痫前期的发生风险增加, q3 水平在初产妇中早产的发生风险增加 ($P<0.05$)。**结论** 高水平血清尿酸、血清尿酸 / 肌酐时子痫前期、宫内生长受限的发生风险均增加, 其中子痫前期主要发生在年龄 ≥ 30 岁的孕妇或初产妇中。高水平血清尿酸 / 肌酐时早产的发生风险增加, 主要发生在初产妇中。血清尿酸 / 肌酐较血清尿酸预测的不良妊娠结局更多。

【关键词】 孕妇; 妊娠结局; 尿酸; 尿酸 / 肌酐; 不良结局; 影响因素分析**【中图分类号】** R 339.2 **【文献标识码】** A DOI: 10.12114/j.issn.1007-9572.2023.0435

Correlation of Serum Uric Acid and Uric Acid/Creatinine Ratio Levels with Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes in Late Pregnancy

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【Abstract】 Background The disorder of serum uric acid metabolism during pregnancy is associated with adverse pregnancy outcomes, while few studies have analyzed and compared the correlation of serum uric acid and uric acid/creatinine ratio levels with adverse pregnancy outcomes. **Objective** To explore the correlation of serum uric acid and uric acid/creatinine ratio levels with adverse pregnancy outcomes in late pregnancy. **Methods** Based on the occurrence of adverse pregnancy outcomes, the data of pregnant women with singleton live births who were routinely examined and delivered at Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital from 2015 to 2022 at a ratio of 1:1 were collected. Ultimately, a total of 743 pregnant women were collected, including 344 in the normal group and 399 in the adverse outcomes group. Serum uric acid and serum uric acid/creatinine ratio were divided into three levels by quartiles, respectively, including Q1 (serum uric acid $\leq 257 \mu\text{mol/L}$), Q2 (serum uric acid $257\text{--}359 \mu\text{mol/L}$), Q3 (serum uric acid $\geq 359 \mu\text{mol/L}$) and q1 (serum uric acid/creatinine ratio ≤ 5.88), q2 (serum uric acid/creatinine ratio $5.88\text{--}7.94$), q3 (serum uric acid/creatinine ratio ≥ 7.94). According to the median age of pregnant women, they were divided into the age group <30 years old (341 cases) and age group ≥ 30 years old (402 cases). Based on previous pregnancies and deliveries, they were divided into the primiparous group (539 cases) and multiparous group (194 cases). The correlation of serum uric acid and serum uric acid/creatinine ratio levels with adverse pregnancy outcomes was analyzed by using multivariate Logistic regression. **Results** Pregnant women in adverse outcomes group were older with higher levels of BMI, serum uric acid, serum uric acid/creatinine ratio and triglycerides than those in the normal group ($P<0.05$). After adjustment for confounders, the multivariate Logistic regression results of the effect of serum uric acid and serum uric acid/creatinine ratio on adverse pregnancy outcomes showed that, compared to Q1 serum uric acid level, the risk of preeclampsia ($AOR=4.41$, $95\%CI=2.16\text{--}8.99$) and intrauterine growth restriction ($AOR=3.59$, $95\%CI=1.08\text{--}11.96$) increased at Q3 serum uric acid level ($P<0.05$); compared to q1 serum uric acid/creatinine ratio level, the risk of preeclampsia ($AOR=2.33$, $95\%CI=1.13\text{--}4.79$; $AOR=3.56$, $95\%CI=1.68\text{--}7.56$) increased at q2 and q3 serum uric acid/creatinine ratio levels. Compared to q1 serum uric acid/creatinine ratio level, the risk of preterm labor ($AOR=2.76$, $95\%CI=1.33\text{--}5.71$) and intrauterine growth restriction ($AOR=5.15$, $95\%CI=1.39\text{--}19.14$) increased, while the risk of macrosomia ($AOR=0.43$, $95\%CI=0.19\text{--}0.98$) and large for gestational age ($AOR=0.38$, $95\%CI=0.15\text{--}0.96$) decreased ($P<0.05$). The results of the effect of serum uric acid and serum uric acid/creatinine ratio on preeclampsia and preterm labor in different age groups showed that, compared to Q1 serum uric acid level, the risk of preeclampsia increased in both age groups at Q3 serum uric acid level ($P<0.05$); compared to q1 serum uric acid/creatinine ratio level, the risk of preeclampsia increased among women aged ≥ 30 years at q2 and q3 serum uric acid/creatinine ratio level ($P<0.05$). The results of the effect of serum uric acid and serum uric acid/creatinine ratio on preeclampsia and preterm labor in different pregnancies and deliveries groups showed that compared to Q1 serum uric acid level, the risk of preeclampsia increased at Q3 serum uric acid level among primiparous women ($P<0.05$); compared to q1 serum uric acid/creatinine ratio level, the risk of preeclampsia increased at q2 and q3 serum uric acid/creatinine ratio level among primiparous women, as well as the risk of preterm birth at q3 serum uric acid/creatinine ratio level among primiparous women ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Elevated levels of serum uric acid and serum uric acid/creatinine ratio were associated with the risk of preeclampsia and intrauterine growth restriction, in which preeclampsia mainly occurred in pregnant women aged ≥ 30 years or primiparous women. The risk of preterm labor was increased at high levels of serum uric acid/creatinine ratio, primarily in primiparous women. Serum uric acid/creatinine ratio predicted more adverse pregnancy outcomes than serum uric acid.

【Key words】 Pregnant women; Pregnancy outcome; Uric acid; Uric acid/creatinine ratio; Adverse outcomes; Root cause analysis

尿酸是嘌呤核苷酸代谢的终产物。生理水平的血清尿酸在抗氧化、延缓认知衰退等方面发挥积极作用^[1-2], 而过高浓度的血清尿酸水平与糖尿病、心脑血管疾病等的发生相关^[3-4]。不良妊娠结局是指妊娠、分娩相关并发症对孕产妇和胎儿近期与远期的影响^[5-6], 严重危害母婴身心健康, 给家庭及社会带来了沉重的负担, 因此

尽早识别不良妊娠结局的危险因素有利于及时干预、治疗, 促进优生优育。研究表明, 孕期血清尿酸代谢紊乱可参与子痫前期、妊娠期糖尿病、胎儿生长受限等不良妊娠结局的发生、发展^[7-8]。血清尿酸代谢紊乱可介导血管内皮细胞氧化应激损伤, 阻碍胎盘营养物质转运, 影响胎儿生长发育^[9-10]。血清尿酸的代谢受饮食习惯

及肾脏功能等因素影响,因此,血清尿酸/肌酐可降低肾功能的干扰,更稳定地反映机体血清尿酸水平^[11]。既往研究报道,血清尿酸/肌酐在代谢综合征、高血压、慢性肾脏病等方面有预测作用^[11-13],然而,少有研究比较血清尿酸、血清尿酸/肌酐在不良妊娠结局中的预测价值,涉及血清尿酸/肌酐与不良妊娠结局的研究也鲜有报道。鉴于此,本研究旨在分析血清尿酸及血清尿酸/肌酐与不良妊娠结局的相关性,并比较两者对不良妊娠结局的预测能力,为降低不良妊娠结局发生风险、改善母婴预后提供临床依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

根据是否发生不良妊娠结局,否纳入正常组,是纳入不良结局组。按照 1:1 的比例收集 2015—2022 年于南京大学附属鼓楼医院常规产检及生产的单胎活产孕妇资料。排除标准:(1)合并肝功能或肾功能不全者;(2)合并血液系统、免疫系统疾病及凝血功能障碍者;(3)合并肺脏、心脏、肿瘤及肝脏等严重疾病者;(4)合并胎盘位置及功能异常者;(5)患有精神病者;(6)病例数据资料记录不全者。最终共纳入孕妇 743 例,其中正常组 344 例,不良结局组 399 例。本研究已通过南京大学附属鼓楼医院伦理委员会批准(2019-284-01),入组对象均签署知情同意书。

1.2 相关定义及标准

1.2.1 不良妊娠结局为一泛指名词,是指妊娠、分娩相关并发症对孕产妇和胎儿近期与远期的影响^[5-6],本文纳入的不良妊娠结局包括:子痫前期、剖宫产、早产、宫内生长受限、巨大儿、低体质量儿、大于胎龄儿、小于胎龄儿。

1.2.2 子痫前期:为高血压[收缩压 ≥ 140 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133kPa),舒张压 ≥ 90 mmHg,2 次测量间隔

≥ 4 h]和蛋白尿,或无蛋白尿,但妊娠 20 周后出现终末器官功能障碍^[14];早产:为胎龄 <37 周时分娩^[15];低体质量儿:指出生体质量 $<2\,500$ g^[16];巨大儿:为出生体质量 $>4\,000$ g^[17];大于胎龄儿:指出生体质量 \geq 给定胎龄的第 90 百分位数^[18];小于胎龄儿:指出生体质量 \leq 给定胎龄的第 10 百分位数^[19]。

1.3 数据收集

从南京大学附属鼓楼医院电子病历系统收集相关信息,包括孕妇年龄、BMI(临产前体质量/身高²)、月经史、孕产史、既往病史、孕 24~28 周葡萄糖耐量试验(OGTT)血糖结果及孕 28~32 周血清尿酸、血脂和肝肾功能。

1.4 血清尿酸、血清尿酸/肌酐水平分层

以四分位数将血清尿酸水平分为:Q1(≤ 257 $\mu\text{mol/L}$)、Q2(257~359 $\mu\text{mol/L}$)、Q3(≥ 359 $\mu\text{mol/L}$);以四分位数将血清尿酸/肌酐水平分为:q1(≤ 5.88)、q2(5.88~7.94)、q3(≥ 7.94)。

1.5 统计学方法

使用 SPSS 26.0 软件进行统计学分析。符合正态分布的计量资料采用($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,两组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验;不符合正态分布的资料以 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示,组间比较采用非参数检验;计数资料以相对数表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或 Fisher's 确切概率法。采用多因素 Logistic 回归分析血清尿酸及血清尿酸/肌酐水平与不良妊娠结局的相关性。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组孕妇基线资料比较

两组孕妇血清肌酐、丙氨酸氨基转移酶、天冬氨酸氨基转移酶、空腹血糖、1 h 血糖、2 h 血糖、糖化血红蛋白、总胆固醇、低密度脂蛋白、高密度脂蛋白比较,

表 1 两组孕妇基线资料比较 [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]
Table 1 Comparison of baseline conditions between the two groups of pregnant women

| 组别 | 例数 | 年龄 (岁) | BMI (kg/m^2) | 血清尿酸 ($\mu\text{mol/L}$) | 血清肌酐 ($\mu\text{mol/L}$) | 血清尿酸/肌酐 | 丙氨酸氨基转移酶 (U/L) | 天冬氨酸氨基转移酶 (U/L) |
|-------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 正常组 | 344 | 29 (27, 32) | 26.4 (24.4, 28.6) | 294.0 (241.3, 349.0) | 43.0 (39.0, 49.0) | 6.7 (5.8, 7.7) | 11.9 (9.0, 17.2) | 18.0 (14.4, 23.4) |
| 不良结局组 | 399 | 31 (28, 35) | 28.3 (25.8, 30.9) | 310.0 (268.0, 366.0) | 45.0 (39.0, 50.5) | 7.0 (5.9, 8.1) | 11.6 (8.6, 17.4) | 17.2 (13.9, 23.0) |
| Z 值 | | -5.302 | -6.588 | -3.652 | -1.627 | -3.174 | -0.461 | -1.417 |
| P 值 | | <0.001 | <0.001 | <0.001 | 0.104 | 0.002 | 0.645 | 0.156 |
| 组别 | 空腹血糖 (mmol/L) | 1 h 血糖 (mmol/L) | 2 h 血糖 (mmol/L) | 糖化血红蛋白 (%) | 三酰甘油 (mmol/L) | 总胆固醇 (mmol/L) | 低密度脂蛋白 (mmol/L) | 高密度脂蛋白 (mmol/L) |
| 正常组 | 4.4 (4.1, 4.7) | 9.0 (7.3, 10.1) | 7.7 (6.2, 8.7) | 5.3 (5.0, 5.6) | 2.7 (2.1, 3.5) | 5.8 (4.9, 6.5) | 2.8 (2.2, 3.5) | 1.7 (1.4, 2.0) |
| 不良结局组 | 4.5 (4.2, 4.7) | 8.6 (7.3, 10.0) | 7.2 (6.2, 8.6) | 5.3 (5.1, 5.7) | 2.9 (2.3, 3.7) | 5.7 (5.0, 6.6) | 2.9 (2.3, 3.5) | 1.7 (1.4, 1.9) |
| Z 值 | -1.217 | -1.144 | -1.436 | -0.562 | -2.693 | -0.598 | -1.169 | -1.324 |
| P 值 | 0.224 | 0.252 | 0.151 | 0.574 | 0.007 | 0.550 | 0.242 | 0.185 |

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差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。不良结局组孕妇年龄、BMI、血清尿酸、血清尿酸/肌酐、三酰甘油高于正常组,差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$),见表1。

2.2 孕妇不良妊娠结局分析

不良结局组399例孕妇中剖宫产305例(76.4%)、子痫前期107例(26.8%)、早产70例(17.5%)、宫内生长受限29例(7.2%)、巨大儿57例(14.2%)、低体质量儿26例(6.5%)、大于胎龄儿48例(12.0%)、小于胎龄儿34例(8.5%)。

2.3 血清尿酸、血清尿酸/肌酐对不良妊娠结局影响的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

分别以是否发生各不良妊娠结局(赋值:是=1,否=2)为因变量,以不同四分位血清尿酸(赋值:Q1=1, Q2=2, Q3=3)、血清尿酸/肌酐(赋值:q1=1, q2=2, q3=3)为自变量进行多因素 Logistic 回归分析。校正混杂因素后结果显示,与Q1水平血清尿酸相比,Q3水平时子痫前期、宫内生长受限的发生风险增加($P<0.05$);与q1水平血清尿酸/肌酐相比,q2、q3水平时子痫前期的发生风险增加,q3水平时早产、宫内生长受限的发生风险增加,而q3水平时巨大儿、大于胎龄儿的发生风险降低($P<0.05$),见表2。

2.4 血清尿酸、血清尿酸/肌酐在不同年龄组对子痫前期、早产的影响

根据孕妇的中位年龄,将孕妇分为年龄 <30 岁组

(341例)及年龄 ≥ 30 岁组(402例)。分别以是否发生子痫前期、早产(赋值:是=1,否=2)为因变量,以不同四分位血清尿酸、血清尿酸/肌酐(赋值同上)为自变量对不同年龄组孕妇进行多因素 Logistic 回归分析。校正混杂因素后结果显示,与Q1水平血清尿酸相比,Q3水平在两个年龄组中子痫前期的发生风险均增加($P<0.05$);与q1水平血清尿酸/肌酐相比,q2、q3水平在年龄 ≥ 30 岁孕妇中子痫前期的发生风险增加($P<0.05$),见表3。

2.5 血清尿酸、血清尿酸/肌酐在不同孕产次组对子痫前期、早产的影响

根据既往孕产次情况,将孕妇分为初产妇组(539例)及经产妇组(194例)。分别以是否发生子痫前期、早产(赋值同上)为因变量,以不同四分位血清尿酸、血清尿酸/肌酐(赋值同上)为自变量对不同年龄组孕妇进行多因素 Logistic 回归分析。校正混杂因素后结果显示,与Q1水平血清尿酸相比,Q3水平在初产妇中子痫前期的发生风险增加($P<0.05$);与q1水平血清尿酸/肌酐相比,q2、q3水平在初产妇中子痫前期的发生风险增加,q3水平在初产妇中早产的发生风险增加($P<0.05$),见表4。

3 讨论

尿酸是嘌呤核苷酸代谢的终产物,高水平血清尿酸

表2 血清尿酸、血清尿酸/肌酐对不良妊娠结局影响的多因素 Logistic 回归分析
Table 2 Multivariate Logistic regression of the effect of uric acid, uric acid/creatinine ratio on adverse outcomes

| 不良妊娠结局 | 剖宫产 | | 子痫前期 | | 早产 | | 宫内生长受限 | |
|---------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | OR (95%CI) | AOR (95%CI) | OR (95%CI) | AOR (95%CI) | OR (95%CI) | AOR (95%CI) | OR (95%CI) | AOR (95%CI) |
| 血清尿酸 | | | | | | | | |
| Q1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Q2 | 1.37 (0.96~1.97) | 1.27 (0.86~1.89) | 2.16 (1.09~4.29) * | 1.46 (0.72~2.98) | 1.12 (0.58~2.17) | 0.97 (0.49~1.91) | 1.36 (0.48~3.87) | 1.92 (0.60~6.11) |
| Q3 | 1.42 (0.94~2.15) | 1.26 (0.79~1.98) | 6.49 (3.26~12.89) * | 4.41 (2.16~8.99) * | 2.04 (1.03~4.05) * | 1.58 (0.77~3.25) | 2.33 (0.79~6.83) | 3.59 (1.08~11.96) * |
| 血清尿酸/肌酐 | | | | | | | | |
| q1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| q2 | 1.18 (0.82~1.70) | 1.20 (0.80~1.77) | 2.64 (1.34~5.17) * | 2.33 (1.13~4.79) * | 1.09 (0.54~2.21) | 0.99 (0.48~2.05) | 2.38 (0.68~8.38) | 2.35 (0.65~8.50) |
| q3 | 1.66 (1.10~2.52) * | 1.52 (0.96~2.39) | 4.85 (2.41~9.75) * | 3.56 (1.68~7.56) * | 3.05 (1.52~6.14) * | 2.76 (1.33~5.71) * | 4.26 (1.18~15.34) * | 5.15 (1.39~19.14) * |
| 不良妊娠结局 | 巨大儿 | | 低体质量儿 | | 大于胎龄儿 | | 小于胎龄儿 | |
| | OR (95%CI) | AOR (95%CI) | OR (95%CI) | AOR (95%CI) | OR (95%CI) | AOR (95%CI) | OR (95%CI) | AOR (95%CI) |
| 血清尿酸 | | | | | | | | |
| Q1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Q2 | 1.08 (0.56~2.09) | 0.92 (0.45~1.86) | 0.93 (0.31~2.82) | 0.83 (0.26~2.59) | 1.08 (0.53~2.21) | 0.93 (0.43~1.99) | 0.81 (0.31~2.12) | 0.74 (0.27~2.01) |
| Q3 | 1.02 (0.47~2.21) | 0.85 (0.37~1.93) | 2.55 (0.88~7.39) | 2.35 (0.78~7.03) | 0.93 (0.40~2.17) | 0.79 (0.32~1.93) | 2.46 (0.99~6.13) | 2.19 (0.85~5.66) |
| 血清尿酸/肌酐 | | | | | | | | |
| q1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| q2 | 0.66 (0.35~1.22) | 0.58 (0.30~1.12) | 0.70 (0.26~1.88) | 0.61 (0.22~1.69) | 0.69 (0.36~1.36) | 0.62 (0.31~1.26) | 0.80 (0.33~1.97) | 0.72 (0.29~1.82) |
| q3 | 0.61 (0.29~1.30) | 0.43 (0.19~0.98) * | 1.32 (0.48~3.61) | 1.11 (0.38~3.22) | 0.55 (0.24~1.27) | 0.38 (0.15~0.96) * | 1.69 (0.68~4.18) | 1.38 (0.53~3.61) |

注: AOR 表示校正年龄、BMI、三酰甘油; * 表示 $P<0.05$ 。

表 3 血清尿酸、血清尿酸 / 肌酐在不同年龄组对子痫前期、早产的影响

Table 3 Effects of serum uric acid and uric acid/creatinine ratio on preeclampsia and preterm birth in different age groups

| 不良妊娠结局 | 子痫前期 | | 早产 | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| | OR (95%CI) | AOR (95%CI) | OR (95%CI) | AOR (95%CI) |
| 血清尿酸 | | | | |
| 年龄 <30 岁 | | | | |
| Q1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Q2 | 1.65 (0.63~4.34) | 1.19 (0.44~3.29) | 1.42 (0.43~4.67) | 1.29 (0.38~4.33) |
| Q3 | 5.09 (1.96~13.23) ^a | 3.21 (1.18~8.74) ^a | 3.48 (1.08~11.25) ^a | 2.58 (0.73~9.13) |
| 年龄 ≥ 30 岁 | | | | |
| Q1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Q2 | 2.75 (1.02~7.38) ^a | 1.74 (0.62~4.87) | 0.97 (0.44~2.15) | 0.82 (0.36~1.88) |
| Q3 | 8.17 (3.02~22.14) ^a | 5.68 (2.03~15.92) ^a | 1.47 (0.62~3.48) | 1.02 (0.40~2.56) |
| 血清尿酸 / 肌酐 | | | | |
| 年龄 <30 岁 | | | | |
| q1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| q2 | 1.97 (0.71~5.42) | 1.41 (0.49~4.10) | 1.18 (0.31~4.59) | 1.03 (0.25~18.63) |
| q3 | 4.42 (1.57~12.46) ^a | 2.78 (0.93~8.25) | 5.28 (1.47~19.02) ^a | 3.59 (0.93~13.79) |
| 年龄 ≥ 30 岁 | | | | |
| q1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| q2 | 3.32 (1.34~8.21) ^a | 3.38 (1.25~9.17) ^a | 1.11 (0.48~2.57) | 1.01 (0.43~2.39) |
| q3 | 5.21 (2.02~13.44) ^a | 4.24 (1.48~12.16) ^a | 2.31 (0.98~5.45) | 1.91 (0.77~4.71) |

注：AOR 表示校正年龄、BMI、三酰甘油；^a表示 P<0.05。

表 4 血清尿酸、血清尿酸 / 肌酐在不同孕产次组对子痫前期、早产的影响

Table 4 Effects of serum uric acid and uric acid/creatinine ratio on preeclampsia and preterm birth in different groups of pregnancies and deliveries

| 不良妊娠结局 | 子痫前期 | | 早产 | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | OR (95%CI) | AOR (95%CI) | OR (95%CI) | AOR (95%CI) |
| 血清尿酸 | | | | |
| 初产妇 | | | | |
| Q1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Q2 | 2.33 (1.05~5.18) ^a | 1.58 (0.68~3.66) | 1.47 (0.57~3.82) | 1.16 (0.44~3.07) |
| Q3 | 6.46 (2.89~14.39) ^a | 4.36 (1.89~10.09) ^a | 3.53 (1.37~9.08) ^a | 2.50 (0.93~6.72) |
| 经产妇 | | | | |
| Q1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Q2 | 1.49 (0.38~5.88) | 0.95 (0.22~4.09) | 1.02 (0.38~2.72) | 1.02 (0.37~2.79) |
| Q3 | 4.78 (1.20~18.99) ^a | 3.19 (0.75~13.52) | 0.73 (0.20~2.67) | 0.62 (0.16~2.45) |
| 血清尿酸 / 肌酐 | | | | |
| 初产妇 | | | | |
| q1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| q2 | 3.12 (1.36~7.15) ^a | 2.73 (1.14~6.55) ^a | 1.56 (0.56~4.36) | 1.35 (0.47~3.86) |
| q3 | 6.26 (2.67~14.70) ^a | 4.61 (1.86~11.41) ^a | 4.95 (1.81~13.51) ^a | 4.02 (1.41~11.45) ^a |
| 经产妇 | | | | |
| q1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| q2 | 1.39 (0.41~4.69) | 1.59 (0.40~6.29) | 0.79 (0.27~2.37) | 0.76 (0.25~2.33) |
| q3 | 1.80 (0.47~6.83) | 1.64 (0.35~7.61) | 1.86 (0.61~5.72) | 1.93 (0.61~6.10) |

注：AOR 表示校正年龄、BMI、三酰甘油；^a表示 P<0.05。

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与母婴不良预后相关。由于妊娠期特殊的代谢状态,血清尿酸呈动态变化,孕早期雌激素水平升高、肾血流量和肾小球滤过率增加,促进尿酸排泄,血清尿酸水平较孕前下降;至孕中、晚期,随着肾脏清除尿酸的能力降低、胎盘的成熟及胎儿发育,可致血清尿酸水平逐渐回升^[20-21]。由于血清尿酸水平受肾脏功能、饮食摄入等因素影响,血清尿酸/肌酐可标准化肾功能,更稳定地反映机体尿酸水平^[11],然而血清尿酸/肌酐是否能排除饮食因素的影响,尚未见到大样本研究报道。有研究发现,血清尿酸/肌酐在新生儿不良预后、非酒精性脂肪肝、慢性肾脏病等方面有预测价值,但较少涉及到不良妊娠结局^[13, 22]。

本研究同时将血清尿酸、血清尿酸/肌酐纳入分析,并比较两者与不良妊娠结局的相关性。本研究发现,与血清尿酸相比,血清尿酸/肌酐与更多不良妊娠结局相关,临床工作中可重视血清尿酸/肌酐的预测作用。本研究结果显示,高水平血清尿酸时子痫前期、宫内生长受限的发生风险增加;高水平血清尿酸/肌酐时子痫前期、早产、宫内生长受限的发生风险增加,而巨大儿、大于胎龄儿的发生风险降低。

有研究报道,孕妇血清尿酸水平升高与子痫前期发病率的增加有相关性^[23-25],且可评估病情严重程度^[26],本研究结果与之一致。可能与尿酸代谢紊乱引起的血管内皮细胞氧化应激损伤、血管舒缩调节功能失调等有关。也有学者认为,血清尿酸可能通过激活腺苷脱氨酶、白介素1 β 、肿瘤坏死因子 α 和核因子 κ B等炎症因子,参与子痫前期的发生、发展^[27-28]。本研究显示,高水平血清尿酸/肌酐时早产、胎儿宫内生长受限的发生风险增加,提示高水平血清尿酸诱导的系统性炎症反应可导致胎盘血流灌注减少、阻碍母胎物质转运,影响胎儿生长发育^[29-31]。既往不乏类似研究提示高水平血清尿酸会限制胎儿生长发育,但通常只分析血清尿酸,较少涉及血清尿酸/肌酐^[32]。事实上,产妇高龄、基础疾病、多胎妊娠、胎盘功能异常等均可能影响胎儿生长发育^[33-34],因此,本研究在制订纳入标准及多因素回归分析中,考虑到并排除以上混杂因素的影响。

目前有关孕妇血清尿酸水平与胎儿体质量的研究尚有争论。本研究结果显示,孕妇高水平血清尿酸/肌酐时巨大儿、大于胎龄儿的发生风险降低。HAWKINS等^[35]及AKAHORI等^[36]学者发现,孕妇血清尿酸水平与胎儿出生体质量呈负相关,其机制可能为高水平血清尿酸导致胎盘对氨基酸的摄取减少。另有一项纳入11 580名孕妇的研究报道,母体高水平血清尿酸会增加低体质量儿、小于胎龄儿的发生风险,这可能与高水平血清尿酸限制胎儿生长发育有关^[37]。而ROTHENBACHER等^[38]并未发现孕妇血清尿酸与新生儿体质量之间的关联,可

能是混杂因素及地域差异导致的结果偏差。

为进一步探究血清尿酸对不良结局的影响与孕妇临床特征的相关性,本研究根据孕妇年龄及孕产次进行分组,结果显示,在年龄 ≥ 30 岁的孕妇或初产妇中,血清尿酸、血清尿酸/肌酐对子痫前期的影响更大;血清尿酸/肌酐对早产的影响主要发生在初产妇中。SHEEN等^[39]研究表明,年龄30~54岁的孕妇在子痫前期和相关不良后果中所占的比例较大。有证据表明,多次剖宫产的孕妇更易出现子痫前期^[26],本研究与之不符,可能与样本量有限有关。关于血清尿酸对子痫前期、早产的影响与孕产次、年龄的关系,目前相关研究甚少,仍需大量研究证实。

本研究存在一定的局限性。首先,单中心的研究对于整体人群的代表性有局限性;其次,缺乏对于孕前BMI、孕期体质量等影响因素的分析,未能全面探究整个孕期血清尿酸的动态变化。后续仍需扩大样本量进行综合分析。

综上所述,高水平血清尿酸时子痫前期、宫内生长受限的发生风险增加;高水平血清尿酸/肌酐时子痫前期、早产、宫内生长受限的发生风险增加,而巨大儿、大于胎龄儿的发生风险降低。孕期血清尿酸及血清尿酸/肌酐水平的升高与母婴不良妊娠结局相关,在年龄 ≥ 30 岁的孕妇或初产妇中更显著,且血清尿酸/肌酐较血清尿酸能预测更多不良妊娠结局。临床工作中,重点关注年龄 ≥ 30 岁的孕妇或初产妇的血清尿酸/肌酐水平,有利于早期预防和改善母婴不良妊娠结局。

作者贡献:赵茹查阅相关文献、整理研究思路、设计研究方案、负责论文起草;韩晨、黄泽宇、王茜选取研究对象、在电子病历系统中收集数据;胡君负责数据的统计学分析、表格的绘制与展示;葛智娟提出研究目标、设计研究命题;毕艳负责研究过程的监督管理、指导论文并提供资助;沈山梅负责审核研究结果,指导论文修改,修订最终版本,并对论文负责。

本文无利益冲突。

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